

THE ORGANIZED FARMER

G-39

Vol. XIX

February, 1960

No. 2

WANTED AS F.U.A. MEMBERS 50,000 FARMERS

UNITY means STRENGTH TO BARGAIN

Fill in attached Application Form — send \$5.00 for your membership to:
F.U.A. Headquarters, 9934 -106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

GENERAL SCIENCES **REWARDS LISTED ON CENTRE PAGES**

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP & RECEIPT FORM FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106th Street, Edmonton

Date _____ 1960

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the F.U.A. as follows:

Adult Membership _____ \$5.00 _____

(Individual man or woman or married couple including children 14-21)

Individual Junior (under 21) _____ 1.00 _____

Signature of Member _____

IMPORTANT—List names and addresses of all members covered by above application here:

Name

Address

Local

Indicate whether
FUA, FWUA, Jr.

I hereby subscribe to The Organized Farmer in amount of 50 cents per year which is included in the above adult fee.

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no.1-6
1960



CROW'S NEST RATES DEFENDED by U.G.G.

In June of 1959 the Government of Canada appointed a Royal Commission to investigate railway problems. The railways, under pressure of a threatened strike had granted considerable increases in railway wages, contingent upon their ability to obtain from the Board of Transport Commissioners authority for compensating increases in railway freight rates. The Board of Transport Commissioners allowed a general increase in freight rates of 17%, effective December 1, 1958. The Government of Canada then procured from Parliament a vote of \$20,000,000 to be paid to the railways and also legislation requiring the recently increased freight rates to be reduced to an extent that would amount to \$20,000,000 within one year. At the same time the Government announced its intention to appoint the Royal Commission.

The Commission opened its public hearing on September 17 and 18, 1959 at Ottawa. It announced it would hear evidence relating to the grain rates in Western Canada, commonly called the Crow's Nest rates, which are governed by Statute and are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Transport Commissioners. From the beginning it became evident that a large part of the hearing would be taken up by attacks on these grain rates made by the railways or by other interests.

- United Grain Growers Limited was represented at the Ottawa hearings and made clear its intention to defend continuance of these statutory freight rates at their present levels. The Company's submission will be made early in 1960. It will take the position that if the railways require subsidies on account of rising labor costs and on account of loss of traffic to other means of transportation, such subsidies need not and should not be related to the carriage of grain.
- In addition, United Grain Growers Limited has undertaken a joint effort with the three Wheat Pool organizations in respect of one phase of the inquiry. Special counsel has been retained, and an expert on railway problems engaged to assist him, to deal with figures presented by the railways which are designed to show that the rates in question are not compensatory.

Undoubtedly efforts will be made to show that railways should be paid very much more than they now receive for carrying grain and that if producers cannot afford to pay, the Government should make up the difference as a subsidy to western farmers. Such action, or a recommendation to that effect, would be not only unfair but also dangerous for the future.

Western farmers should not be lulled into any false sense of security by suggestions that they might be protected by a Government subsidy of higher freight rates on grain. They must seek to preserve their present statutory protection against increases in grain freight rates.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED WILL MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO THAT END.

United Grain Growers Ltd.

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR _____ ED. NELSON

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Non members _____ \$1.00 a year

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Ed Nelson, F.U.A. President

President's Report

Yesterday a farmer from east of the city dropped in for a chat and to renew his membership in the F.U.A. I only wish that there were more like him as he obviously realizes his organization is important even though his own circumstance is not so good.

Here is his story. He is not a large farmer but has approximately 200 acres under cultivation. Last year's operation netted him a \$1200 loss, not counting anything for wages. His question to me, was, how could he stay in business at that rate? I don't know. But he did tell me more and in this story may lie the only answer we have.

In November of last year he sold 75 dozen eggs, 68 dozen of which graded A Large and A Medium. He received nearly \$24.00. On January 15 of this year he sold 75 dozen—72 dozen of which graded A Large and A Medium

and this time the majority were A Large and he got \$8.76. I saw the receipts. If he lost \$1200 on last year's operation, what does he stand to lose this year?

If it was conceivable that any person could remain operative while receiving that kind of a price for the product, whether he be a corporation, integrator, or what-have-you, then I would say to this small farmer: "You just can't compete so get out as fast as you can."

However, it isn't that simple. No corporation, no integrated organization, no large farmer can stay in business and receive that kind of price. Therefore, we know the price is wrong?

What to do?

We have tried government support prices. They have been, and will continue to be, woefully inadequate. All they have done or could hope to do is to keep the farmer hoping that next year would be better, meanwhile the market is prepared to use the support price as a bed to lie in. So the support price becomes the "price" and the farmer remains "politically unpopular", surplus remains the order of the day.

Now we are trying deficiency payments by the government, directly to the producer, on limited quantities. This program may or may not solve the surplus position. It undoubtedly will remain politically unpopular. In the meantime the people in the marketing end of the business are on their own and the chaos is pathetic. Concerns, even stooping to bringing in several carloads of eggs from California to sell in Alberta, where we already had more eggs than we needed.

In spite of the difficulties I still believe the deficiency payment method could be made to work. I doubt if it will ever do what we want it do so long as we must use the weighted average price across Canada as a basis for that payment. The Farm Unions in Canada and the U.S.A. have said, that the payments should be based on regional needs for products that are regional in nature, national for those of a national nature, and all based on a parity price for a limited quantity, or that which is required to fill the normal market. (Whether that be regional or national) BUT, this is subject to break down too. The only control over production will be that which is produced and sold on the market over and above the established quotas coming within the scope of the deficiency payments. The result will be a great fluctuation on the market with unstability to producers. You have seen what the free market has done to eggs.

MEMBERS, I can see no other answer than producer controlled marketing boards set up to sell the product for the farmers, with a quota control to keep the supply reasonably near the requirements. Then there would be nobody to bring in products from the outside and the maximum effort could be put into getting the maximum price available. The deficiency payments could then be used to bolster a product under certain conditions or to subsidize the consumer wherever that was necessary.

Then my friend from east of the city would have the same opportunity as anyone else. The price for the product could be closer to the actual cost of production. He would then compete with his neighbor in efficiency which in turn would determine whether he stayed in business or not.

It would not help him if his crop was snowed in or rained out. It would not help him if he didn't work hard enough to produce enough, eggs, or hogs, or grain. But it would give him a fair chance because it would establish a fair relationship between his cost and his returns.

How well I can remember a conversation between Mr. J. G. Gardiner, then minister of agriculture, and a few F.U.A. executive members meeting with him in the Macdonald Hotel some three or four years ago. He said, "We, (the gov't) have provided the machinery, (legislation making it possible to set up marketing boards on interprovincial basis). Why don't you go home and make use of it?"

Group Judgment

(From the High River Times, High River, Alta., Thursday, Jan. 26, 1956)

At a meeting held in High River last week to discuss the advisability of forming a Foothills branch of the Surface Owners' Protective Association, one advocate used the term "group judgment". This was contrasted with individual judgment, and was used in relation to considerations that the farmer should weigh if his land is to be expropriated. The policy of approaching individuals in establishing compensation, without their having information on the matter, leaves the land owners with the disadvantage of unpreparedness and with only a limited knowledge of all that may be involved in loss of land from standpoint of farm-earning power. If farmers formed a group and pooled their knowledge and experience, they would be in much better position to establish fair

basis of compensation than if each individual acted on his own. There may be many angles of importance which may not have occurred to the individual until after the deal is made.

The term "group judgment" has its bearing not only on this particular issue but in almost every phase of action. It is rarely that one individual sees the whole complete picture. Each person has something to contribute. As these different phases are presented, new considerations occur and are discussed. Gradually the whole thing falls into a pattern which embodies the "group" idea and to which all can subscribe.

It is a common experience to find group judgment much saner and more workable than individual judgment. This is noticeable at meetings where people of many minds present their views. Often out of conflict and argument there may spring one common basis of agreement, and on that common basis action may be taken. The end result is usually sensible, when it has to bear the scrutiny of group judgment. And, being sensible, it has much better chance of standing up to opposition than a less balanced, less realistic demand would have.

Any cause designed for protection or advancement of mutual interests is immensely strengthened by organization into an informed, unified group. An individual has little influence, if he insists on presenting his case as an individual. But if he has organizational support it is an entirely different matter. And group judgment is much more dependable than individual judgment.

RECIPE FOR LOCAL MEETING

Cream together in early planning meeting

9 Local Officers

½ cup of Ideas

Add to this:

Flavoring of Good Publicity

Separate junior and reserve members

Whip up good reserve meeting in separate bowl

Add juniors to creamed mixture

Sift together:

Group Singing Program Numbers
Regular Business Committee Reports

Add sifted ingredients to creamed mixture, mixing alternately with discussion and action well blended

Fold in reserve mixture

Place in well heated meeting place and bake for 2 hours.

Filling: Tasty lunch

Frosting: Recreation

F.W.U.A. President Reports

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

On December 18, 1959, the I.F.U.C. met in Winnipeg. Mr. Alf Ruesh, president of the B.C. Farm Union, was unavoidably absent. The other provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario were fully represented.

It seemed to me that this year each member was sure of himself or herself. We were united in the principles involved but as usual where humans are concerned, each had definite opinions as to how we could reach our objectives. The discussions and debates were good.

The group confirmed their support of the Rochdale principles in the Co-operative movement and are prepared to carry an educational program on co-operative information. Deficiency payments on hogs and eggs were reviewed, with the general conclusion that they would not be completely satisfactory without marketing boards. The four provincial presidents, Gleave, Nelson, Usick and Hill were appointed to meet with the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board to discuss a program for setting up regional marketing boards for hogs.

The buyers' strike took up considerable time but no definite program developed. A three member committee was set up to study ways and means of implementing it and report back to the next Council meeting.

If it is possible to re-open our Ottawa office, it will be done. This was left in the hands of the executive. Finding a suitable person and office space will take time. The need for more money for the operation of I.F.U.C. was quite evident. This is one matter each F.U.A. member should take a good look at. It needs to be financed and one dollar per member would enable us to really do things that in the past have had to be restricted due to lack of finances.

Considerable planning was done in regard to briefs that are being prepared, such as freight rates, annual presentation to the federal government, etc.

Recently the "Globe and Mail" of Toronto published a series of articles on agriculture. The concluding one was entitled "Let the Revolution Come". The article states that in Canada agriculture is finally on the road to becoming an automated mass production industry. It goes on to mention the economic bene-

fits this technological revolution holds for the nation and for agriculture, they are many and obvious—so many that they far outweigh any social dislocation and distress it may cause. It will involve the displacement of some 200,000 to 300,000 men and their families who make a living off the land.

The article goes on to quote a U.S. Economist Kenneth E. Boulding, who states there must be a complete reversal of government farm policy. This in the past has been an economic policy directed toward raising farm incomes. It now becomes a social policy directed toward taking people out of agriculture and letting farm incomes fall as they may. Boulding says it must become a "poverty policy" administered by the welfare department, and having no more say in the business of farming than sociologists have in the business of making cars. For as farming becomes big business the need for an agricultural policy—and indeed for a ministry of agriculture—will cease to exist. The problem which generated both of them will have been solved.

The concluding paragraph—For Canada can ill afford to penalize initiative. Even less can it afford to expend unnecessary manpower in the production of any commodity, especially such a rudimentary one as food. There is other, more productive work to be done, and 200,000 extra hands can help much in doing. So let the revolution come. — Powerful words and food for thought.

Miss Muriel Snider, a reporter for the Globe and Mail had prepared a series of nine articles on agriculture and it was from these articles the editor of the Globe and Mail wrote the articles "Let the Revolution Come." What do the farmers say — and the nation?

Definition of Farmer In the P.F.A. Act

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is receiving inquiries from landlords asking for clarification as to their position with respect to the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Policy.

R. M. Putnam, Deputy Minister, said today that the payments were to be made to farmers as defined in the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. This Act defines a farmer as a person who as owner or tenant operates a farm, so far as Emergency unthreshed Grain Policy is concerned, payments will be made to the person who actually does the farming.

JUNIOR PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by Alex McCalla

In this month's report I shall endeavor to cover two fields rather closely that I have been slipping up on for the last couple of months.

First of these, is the Junior Camp. As you realized at convention time there was a report given with regard to the camp's proceedings during the past year. Briefly in resumé, last year brought us a total of \$13,000 in receipts and there was a considerable amount of construction done at the site with a fire guard and two buildings constructed. The camp committee meeting which met on December 30th came up with several new suggestions which should be known to the members of the Farmers' Union. As far as construction is concerned, this is rather indefinite until such time as financial conditions clearly show themselves with regard to the money available for construction next summer. However, we are making concerted efforts and will be publishing fairly soon a detailed sample program of the type of course that can be offered once the camp is in operation. The requests for these are becoming heavier as time proceeds and we feel it will be of value to the members of this organization to know in at least a general form the type of program we intend to offer. The over-all program is of course, designed towards a leadership training program in community organization and provincial level as far as individual farm people are concerned. Integrated with this will be recreation and other aspects of camp life. One of the problems we continually face in discussing programs for such a thing as the camp is the fact that programming is something that is built up from time to time and is guided towards the needs of the people for whom the program is designed. So it is rather difficult for us to arbitrarily say what the program will be until we have some indication from a year's or two year's operation what people want in programming. So that the general program that comes out will be by no means binding but certainly will give an indication of the trend of thought towards programming for a camp such as ours.

Financing is again of major consideration in the coming year. We shall continue of course, with our direct appeal to the members through our Junior directors and others who are working.

The slides are again available for showing and our Junior directors are quite willing and able to come out and talk to local meetings. In addition to this, we are establishing a memorial fund whereby in lieu of flowers upon a person's death, contributions may be donated to the memorial fund. A record of these contributions will be kept on file and possibly left at the camp site in a permanent memorial book. The details of this will be published later as soon as we have completed final details of setting up the plan.

As far as the outlook for the coming year is concerned, the committee feels that it is not perhaps as bright as we had at first anticipated and this is going to mean a slow down on the over-all construction process at the site. We won't have it completed by the summer of '61 but possibly it may be done by the summer of '62. Finances of course, hamper our efforts, and this makes it necessary that we must cut back and not build the main pavilion next summer. The committee does not feel that this is a serious thing because in looking at the project in a long range view, what we are building today and in the next year or two will be of use to farm people for a great many years to come. Any efforts that we put forth to make this project lasting and worthwhile will well pay for themselves in the years to come. The farmers of this province, the members of the F.U.A. especially, have demonstrated clearly that they do want a camp and that they are prepared to build it. We are happy to see this and are most optimistic about the prospects of completing this project and leaving it as an institution that will be valuable to our over-all organization. To the members and locals that have contributed our sincerest thanks for your support and may this support continue in the coming years.

The other aspect I had promised to report on was the McGill Conference on World Affairs in Montreal November 17-21. I went as a representative of one of two from the University of Alberta.

The conference was attended by two representatives from all the universities across Canada and from several universities in the north-eastern United States. The subject of discussion was the Afro-Asian underdeveloped countries. In discussion groups and seminars we discussed the various problems that faced these countries in their trend towards an over all betterment of their standard of living. The problems dealing with the economics of the situation,

the political implications and the social problems were discussed in seminars. The over-all results of the conference is rather hard to determine because of the fact as you realize that in any discussion group no concrete decisions are reached but I think this can be said of the conference. Because of the attendance of a number of foreign students, who attend the McGill University from countries involved, all Canadians who attended came away with a better understanding of the real problems that exist. I think one of the major factors that came out was the increasing awareness by these representatives that these countries were a problem and that it was our duty and responsibility as Western citizens and primarily as Canadian citizens to do our all to help them in their progress towards a betterment of their situation.

The general feeling of the whole conference was that these peoples in the underdeveloped countries who have a substantially lower standard of living than we in the West enjoy, are not going to continue to sit idle and wait for their position to improve. These people with their growing awareness and their growing desire for nationalism are endeavoring to better their position and they are going to use all efforts and means to better this and to them whether or not this aid comes from the Western countries or from the communist bloc is not of major importance, the vital importance is to improve their standard of living and to feed their peoples. Thus we, of the West face a serious obligation. We must be ready and willing to give these people assistance by the infusion of capital and technical assistance to improve their lot. They do not want gifts. They do not want charity, but they do want assistance in self-help programs to improve their position. One of the things which was striking that came out of the discussions was the fact that Western countries are not aware of the full and broad aspects of the need and secondly that they are not prepared to put in the amount of effort that is necessary for this improvement.

We are in the envied position of having great resources of food, and other supplies that are in surplus in our country. These things are looked upon with envious eyes from the underdeveloped countries. They want to be in a position to have the same state of opulence that we have here in Canada. Thus I think that the time when the world must face up to the fact that with the growing speed of transportation and

communication that a world community is necessary, we must be willing to face the fact now and adjust our thinking towards an effort to making this a reality. We, as Canadians are in a position to offer to the underdeveloped countries a great variety of assistance that is necessary to improve this situation. We must accept this responsibility now and design our thinking toward the ultimate goal of a balanced world society. The sooner we begin this process the sooner the results will come about. Let us not worry about petty things of an internal nature, when the whole world situation is so grave. We must now turn our attention to a broad international outlook rather than a narrow national one.

In summing up my report for this month I would say that the Junior Section has attempted and will continue to attempt to play a more important role in the policy formation of this organization. We are willing to accept our responsibilities and may have something to offer. To members of Junior locals who read this, one of the things that we are endeavoring to do is to operate a program that will be uniform across the province. One of the failings of this program so far has been the fact that you as locals, have not told us what you think of it.

In conclusion, may I say this, that the success of every organization, the Junior F.W.U.A. included, depends on a free flow of information, depends on participation of all its member at the local level and all the way up to the executive positions, and therefore, if we are to be a success in the coming years and in this year, we must have co-ordination and co-operation and guidance throughout the whole framework of our organization not in isolated areas which cannot communicate with each other.

SEED FOR SALE

SANGASTE FALL RYE—Control Sample Certificate 79-2868, Germination 89%, price \$3.50 a bushel Cleaned and sacked F.O.B. Edmonton, Alta.. This rye yielded on two fields 65 and 85 bushels per acre in 1959 and is also excellent for pasture and forage. For further information contact: C. H. COLE, 10110 - 107 Street, Edmonton or phone GArden 2-4044.

F.W.U.A. Vice-President Reports

Mrs. Laura Gibeau

We are at the beginning of a New Year, looking back and evaluating the past year's farm organizational work—if we have the value of organization, the value of working together and have co-ordinated our efforts, then we can say that we have made progress. Keeping in mind that our farm organization was created to improve the relative position of the farm people, our policies must be formulated as such, and this should be our prime concern.

After all these years we still have people who are indifferent and inactive. In many cases the reasons given are that the task is hopeless, the problems too many and too varied to tackle. These ideas must be put aside and replaced with a desire for success, if we are to achieve our objectives. We know what we want, we must stand for it, sitting back and criticizing will not do. We must accept responsibilities, and work out solutions. We have a duty to express our opinions, our likes and dislikes. We will be assisted this year by the new "Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association". Having is its aim development of citizenship, leadership and to promote understanding of the co-operative movement. The director, Floyd Griesbach, said special study will be made of means for attracting more people to attend meetings and participate in F.W.U.A. affairs. Establishment of a two-way communication system that could be most effective.

This year the major study of the F.W.U.A. will be the Cameron Commission Report on Education, which is probably one of the biggest challenges facing our people. It will be a tremendous task due to the immensity of the report. However if we are to raise the standards of our educational system, we must take steps in the right direction in order to obtain results. Let us not sit back now, doing nothing, and criticizing later. It is up to each one of us and to parents especially. I know that you will give the matter serious study and consideration. You are the people most interested in what your child is going to do.

The farm people should make a special study on Agriculture Outlook and Education. Later on you will be sent questionnaires on the Cameron Report. Let us answer the challenge with new

voices, new smiles, give up the old griefs and defeatist attitudes—and with new strength look forward to a new horizon.

The annual convention is past—this means the beginning of a new year in our farm organization.

I hope the delegates have reported to their respective locals on the convention. You are the people who are asked to spark the locals. You have the latest information on your farm organization's work, the progress made, and what you can do to improve it. This year the membership is a serious problem. This is most important if you are to carry on effectively.

I want to thank you for re-electing me as your first vice-president. I will do my very best to serve you. I am looking forward to working with the executive and board members. With the co-operation of all we hope to obtain some of our objectives.

To all officials, members and staff, I want to say "thank you". May your endeavours, working together for the good of all, bring even greater success in the new year. May our organization be a constructive force for good in 1960.

The Holy Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal support of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.

MATERIAL AVAILABLE AT CENTRAL OFFICE

(The list published in last month's edition was incorrect in some instances. We therefore print a corrected list with apologies to our readers)

Stationery and Envelopes—1c each.

Minute Books—\$1.00.

Meeting Notice Cards—.75c per 100.

F.W.U.A. Meeting Notice Posters—Free on request.

Dance Posters—Free on request.

F.W.U.A. Programs—10c each.

F.W.U.A. Histories—50c each.

F.W.U.A. Cook Books—\$1.25 each. Locals may purchase a ½ dozen at \$7.00 and a dozen at \$13.00.

Sweater Crests—\$1.00.

Decals—10c each.

Buttons (badges)—50c each.

Parliamentary Procedure—\$2.65 each.

Pennants—50c each.

Farm Account Books—\$1.00 each or \$10.00 per dozen to locals.

Account Book Refills—75c each.

File Inserts—25c each.

Ties—\$1.50 each (green, wine, red, blue).

No Shooting Signs—20c each.

No Trespassing Signs—20c each.



The Secretary will now read the minutes of THE LAST MEETING

by Floyd Griesbach

In order to save bookkeeping," said a local member at the annual meeting, "I move we turn our treasury over to the district organization."

Drowsy members raised limp hands of assent. Then someone asked, "Why did we set up an account in the first place?"

The secretary had to look through the constitution to find the answer; then he read, "Each local present at the annual meeting shall contribute \$1.00 to be used for educational purposes."

Had any money been spent for educational purposes?

"Only for coffee at the annual meeting," said the secretary, and as there was no more business, the meeting adjourned.

It is remarkable how many people will return faithfully to waste their time at such meetings. Busy farmers rush through chores to attend an affair that fumbles to a late start, and struggles through endless fatuities while the audience drops into a stupor from lack

of air. It's a sad extravagance of time and energy. Surely if farming is to be more than a second-class occupation, a new look must be given to the effectiveness of farm meetings.

Meetings are not intended for the sake of wasting an evening. The organization has been founded to answer a need. Each meeting should have some relevance to that need, and should contribute to the solution of problems too big for the individual to handle alone.

To solve a problem, it is not enough just to call a meeting. You have to have a little know-how. There is a pattern, something like this:

- You start with a feeling of frustration, an awareness of the need for action.
- Your next step is to locate the reason for it, and
- State the problem. Then
- List the possible solutions and
- Select the most likely one.
- Try it out.

If each step has been well taken, the final step should lead to satisfaction, or at least to clarification of ideas and perceptible progress. But if one step is omitted (for instance, if you have never clearly stated your problem) then you still do not know what you are trying to do, and the solutions you attempt may prove inadequate or totally irrelevant. After all your work you are as

confused and frustrated as at the beginning.

The main concern of the chairman of any meeting is to draw out the ideas and experiences of those present. A background of informal discussion and committee meetings develops the necessary understanding through which a gathering can arrive at a policy.

In large groups this is very difficult, as anyone who has ever attended a meeting must have seen. People tend to sit in silence, voting on issues without contributing any ideas, while one or two energetic members dominate the show. Sometimes the group may become aroused over an issue, but then there is a danger that the meeting will dissolve in anarchy, while speakers fly off at tangents, get side-tracked from the subject, ride some favourite hobby-horse, and pile amendments to amendments on amendments.

One helpful technique is the small discussion group. In an article in the spring issue of the Canadian Co-operative Digest, Mr. William G. Davies, member of the provincial legislature for Moose Jaw, tells how this technique was used at a convention of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour.

"The standard type of convention," points out Mr. Davies, "does not involve the average delegate in a real sense. For many such people, interest wanes rather than grows as the meeting wears

on . . . they sit listening while the experienced and assertive speakers take the floor. It is doubtful if ten percent of delegates ever speak at customary conventions, if only for lack of time. The larger group, particularly in a big convention, suffers from a deadly inertia and so fails to get the enthusiasm and conviction into action, once the meeting has ended . . . (whereas) the aim behind the work-group is to stimulate . . . their own organizations into live, functioning bodies for their members."

Mr. Davies describes how this particular convention was divided into 27 groups which read and discussed reports and resolutions, and then reported findings to a recorder who noted them on a wall-chart. Participation was thus very greatly increased, and members were enthusiastic. A feeling of fellowship and unity was achieved in each group, and they reported almost 100 per cent participation in the discussion and deliberations.

Discussion groups have their weaknesses. They can be scuttled by one domineering person who tries to manipulate them, or force them to his own previously-arrived-at conclusions. They can dwindle off into impotence if none of the members have enough knowledge to make an intelligent contribution to the discussion. Sometimes they try to handle a subject too big for the available time, or are held in a community which discourages open differences of opinion.

Yet each of these obstacles can easily be altered until it is an asset to good discussion. Small groups of three or four persons can profit from the positive side of the dominating person, while preventing him from squelching the ideas of others. Assurance that everyone will be able to contribute sharpens the desire to look for facts before the discussion starts. Small groups can each work on one aspect of a subject in preparation for the overall discussion of a big subject. Community traditions can keep the discussion close to reality while different viewpoints can be introduced through questions.

As Mr. Davies points out in his article, division of the convention into 27 groups allowed 27 people to talk for every minute available, so that participation of the delegates was increased 27 times! Similarly, a one-hour meeting of 25 persons is really a gathering of many hours of experience. If the time is wasted, that means 25 man-hours wasted—over three working days! What organization can afford it?

Discussion groups are not always easy

to organize without experience. How does one decide on the number of people in each group? How can you move people about into groups with a minimum of annoyance? (Different times and circumstances require different-sized groups and sometimes re-groupings into larger or smaller units.) How can you prepare questions to bring out discussion rather than to limit it? When do you stop to secure fresh information, if the discussion is stymied, or to make progress reports? How can you get efficient summaries? (Many "reports" consist of flowery speeches of self-congratulation with no bearing on the topic at hand—enough to make a serious group gnash their teeth with frustration.)

A work-shop on discussion techniques is useful, if you can organize one in your community. In Ontario, the Community Programs Branch of the Department of Education (206 Huron St., Toronto) will advise you. In some provinces, the Department of Adult Education handles this work; if you cannot locate the right authority in your province, write to the Canadian Citizenship Branch, Ottawa.

However, if you can't find an experienced person to direct a work-shop, you can have a try at the discussion group technique anyway. There is no secret recipe, and no one will be hanged if you make a mistake!

If you decide to try the experiment, persuade your members to come prepared with information on the subject to be discussed. Indoctrination is to be avoided—i.e., attempts to force a conclusion before the discussion has taken place. It is more difficult than one might think to strike a nice balance, but fear of indoctrination should not drive people away from information. There was one Farm Forum who never read their GUIDE because they wanted to approach the topics with "open minds." A little knowledge can be a dangerous thing—but surely not so dangerous as no knowledge at all?

After the discussion is over, take a few minutes for evaluation. What did you like best, and least, in this experiment? Did you feel constraint that prevented you from speaking at times, and why? If you achieve a properly analytical mood, people can be perfectly frank with each other, without any hurt feelings.

There was one classic discussion group which included a terribly efficient chairman from a local organization. He was bursting with good ideas. He complained about the lethargy in his organization, and constantly tried to needle people into action. He did not realize that in

his club, some were silent out of hostility to him and his dominating ways, some were too afraid of his criticism to speak, and others simply weren't able to get a word in edgewise.

The discussion group proceeded with difficulty because of this exuberant presence, but after a long struggle, a light dawned:

"I know what's the matter with this affair—" he exclaimed. "I talk too much."

An F.W.U.A. Director Reports

by Mrs Marion Jouan

I hope you all listened to, and participated in the Farm Radio Forum January 4th, on Farm Adjustment.

I greatly admire Dr. Helen Abel, the sociologist, on the panel. I had the privilege of listening to her lectures at Banff, last March, and I realize that she has the answer to the farm problems. How well she understands the reasons for farmers leaving their farms and how clearly she can see what is happening to the communities where the burden of taxes and increased services, i.e. power, large school divisions, etc. are left to the remaining farmers to pay.

The vicious circle grows and grows—farmers get less and less and pay more and more. They finally go broke and have to leave the farm, mostly unprepared for any other occupation.

This wouldn't happen if we had parity prices.

The Law of Supply and Demand should work out fairly well in our country. We actually haven't much surplus of our beef, pork, eggs, etc. But the farmer is having to produce at a loss and so, they say that by 1980 there will only be 7% of the farmers left farming.

It is time we farmers got down to serious thoughts of uniting, planning and adjusting for the future.

The non-buying strike being formulated by the Farm Unions is a strike number one and will be most effective providing we all co-operate.

I realize we can go out of pork and beef and their products but if you're as disgusted with egg and poultry prices as I am, you'll all refuse to buy a chick this spring, this could be effective and fast.

I am sorry to say our F.U.A. membership is down badly this year. We must all work to build it up, it is very important, especially if our non-buying strike is to be effective.

Worth Remembering...

Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES

F.U.A. Presentation to Provincial Cabinet

Your executive presented a submission to the Provincial cabinet on January 11th. Members of the cabinet present were Hon. E. C. Manning, Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Dr. Ross, Hon. E. W. Hinman, Hon. A. O. Aalborg, Hon. J. Hartley, Hon. Gordon Taylor, Hon. R. D. Jorgenson, Hon. N. A. Willmore, Hon. R. Reiersen and Hon. Fred Colborne.

On three federal matters the executive asked for the support of the provincial government.

1. Stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar, Mr. Manning said was causing everyone concern and has the government's full sympathy.

2. Re-instatement of price controls. Mr. Manning stated that they would not like to re-instate this, as the public would not look kindly on it in time of peace.

3. Maintenance of the Crow's Nest Pass Rate structure. The Cabinet assured us that they would do everything they could to see that the Crow's Nest Pass rates were maintained.

Livestock Policy

In regard to changing the voting regulations on marketing boards, the cabinet said there isn't any possibility of the government changing this, as they do not have the right to dictate how people dispose of their products. They assured us that the TB testing program is going on as rapidly as possible. Alberta will soon be declared a TB free province. The Department of Agriculture will continue to provide a program for livestock disease control. In regard to subsidy being paid to veterinarians in outlying areas, they hesitate to start such a program. They do not favor the establishment of a veterinary college in the west, as the cost would

be too high, and the Guelph Agricultural College is not full. The government has not come to a decision as to whether to make funds available to the university for the initiation of a cattle-breeding program.

Municipal Policy

The cabinet assured us that they would look into the matter of having an abbreviated form of financial statement for municipalities for presentation to ratepayers. In regard to the municipal act being amended to permit municipal equipment being used on farm lands in municipalities, Mr. Manning stated that if this was done, the sales tax might be put back on.

Car Insurance & Highway Safety

They felt that driver education is very worthwhile and they are considering it. It is government policy to erect warning signs at cattle crossings, dangerous curves and narrow bridges. No signs are erected on straight stretches of roads where cattle can be seen before the sign. It is government policy now to by-pass towns along the routes of highways. We asked that large semi-trailers and transport trucks carry back bumpers. The government is having this done now.

Game Policy

The government will be happy to discuss changes in the game act with members of our game committee. The government is considering changes in the opening date for the hunting season. They are giving serious consideration to open season on bears in settled areas.

Farm Credit Policy

The Department of Agriculture would like to discuss amendments to the farm credit act with farm groups.

Power Policy

The cabinet was informed that a further presentation on this would be made at a later date.

Farmers' Holiday

We asked that Farmers' Day be declared a legal holiday. Mr. Manning stated that farm organizations should promote this more, and work for good public relations on this matter.

Other Resolutions Discussed

That the provincial government be requested for a grant to the rural mutual telephone companies to assist in their work.

Reply — The suggestion was lower down payments and longer terms as of assistance. There could be better supervision when lines are built.

That prior to passage of any legislation on industrial taxation, that the F.U.A. be given an opportunity to study the plan and make recommendations.

Reply — If one organization received this, all would want it.

That farmers should be required to have a license to farm and that it should include F.U.A. membership dues.

Reply — The government does not approve of this principle.

That there should not be more than two telephone books for the entire province (exclusive of large cities).

Reply — The change in the telephone books came about through resolutions from the Chambers of Commerce.

That machine companies be compelled to stock repairs for all their machinery for a period of 20 years after manufacture of the machines.

Reply — The cabinet urged us to get in touch with them when we hear of farmers being unable to obtain machinery repairs.

That the government conduct a campaign to exterminate gophers.

Reply — A program could be set up. This will be drawn to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture (Minister had left the meeting a few minutes before this was discussed).

A.F.A. Convention, January 13-15 – Palliser Hotel, Calgary



J. R. McFall, secretary, and Jim Bentley, president of the A.F.A. conducting the meeting. Mr. Bentley is also vice-chairman of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.



The resolutions committee at the Alberta Federation of Agriculture annual meeting in Calgary, January 13 - 15. (Left to right): W. Grunewald, Coaldale; James Wood, president C.A.D.P.; W. Alton, A.W.P.; Ed Nelson, president, F.U.A.

A.F.A. Supports Farm Union Buyers' Strike

by CLARE ANDERSON

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture annual meeting in Calgary passed a resolution under the heading "Inflation Control", which recommends that farmers conserve their finances and credit by restricting their purchases in the year ahead to bare productive necessities.

Several speakers pointed out that machine companies were using high pressure advertising and were offering credit at higher than Farm Improvement Loan Rate. Most delegates agreed that farmers should consider carefully before buying any new farm machinery and that the return on capital invested in farming did not justify the interest rates on credit buying.

The vast majority of the meeting vigorously supported the principle of compulsory membership in the direct membership educational organization, the F.U.A.

It was gratifying to receive this kind of support.

The committee on Vertical Integration really pointed out the need of a strong bargaining position for farmers and felt that this could best be accomplished through Marketing Board.

Mr. Ken Williams, chairman of the Southern Alberta Vegetable Marketing Board charged that the type of vote we have in Alberta in this regard is not a secret ballot. The processing company could easily count the people not voting as opposed to Marketing Boards and

those voting could be easily dropped from their contracting list.

Three directors of this Marketing Board, including the chairman, have had their contracts cancelled. This is comparable to an employer refusing a man a job because he is a member of a labor union. This kind of thing is outlawed by labor legislation today, not in farm legislation. Mr. Halmrast was at the meeting during this discussion and we can certainly hope that this should point out clearly the need of some changes in Marketing Legislation.

The officials of the A.F.A. were re-elected, Mr. Bentley, president; and Mr. Harrold and Mr. Nelson as first and second vice-president. There was only one change on the Board of Directors, Clare Anderson replaced Dean Lien. The other members are Hugh Allen, Carl Anderson, Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, E. N. Davidson, J. R. Jensen, K. V. Kapler, Nelson Malm and J. A. Wood.

This was an excellent meeting, there was keen interest on some of the real issues facing farmers. I think also there was a realization that there is much we can do to help ourselves. With this continued co-operation between our farm organizations we need not fear the future.

A LIMERICK

A Sultan annoyed with his harem,
Thought up a good way to scarum;
He brought in a mouse
Which he freed in the house,
And called the result harem-scarem.

* * *

Life was different in the old days.
Walking was in style then.

What Future For Agriculture?

by Mrs. Russell Johnston

Today Canadian farmers have proven their ability to produce food in abundance. If there were a sound relationship between the amount received for farm produce and the cost of production the Canadian farmers could by the use of modern machinery, fertilizers, chemical weed control, scientific feeding practises, etc., greatly increase the amount of food produced. We could do a great deal more to relieve some of hunger in the world today.

Ours is no longer a problem of production. It is an economic problem. We can, individually, become more efficient, and through co-operative buying and selling obtain better net returns for our produce but in the final analysis we are dependent upon provincial and federal government policies and upon international trade to create favorable economic conditions.

One of the greatest needs of agriculture today is the need to adjust to the rapidly changing conditions due in part to expanding industrialization. Changes are coming whether we like it or not. We must as individuals learn to live under economic conditions as they are at any given time but the real solution to our problems is to change the economic conditions to provide equity for agriculture.

The F.U.A. convention adopted a basic national policy endorsing the prin-

ciple of price supports with forward pricing, also a two-price system and deficiency payments on grain to give farmers their fair share of the national income. Other policies adopted by the F.U.A. convention include a trade policy, a finance policy and a request that the federal government set up an import-export board to facilitate barter deals to dispose of accumulated stocks of grain. The convention adopted other policies regarding grain, livestock, electric power, game and farm credit. All of these policies are dependent upon governments for their implementation.

In a democracy, governments seldom take action that is very far in advance of public opinion. Therefore we in the farm organizations face a difficult task. We must educate not only our own members but the general public as well as our governments.

The basic work of our farm organizations is education and the results depend upon the effectiveness of our educational program. Recognizing this basic educational need the Alberta farm organizations have set up the Farmers' Union Co-operative Development Association, with the senior officials of each member organization forming the "Policy Council." In the past Banff leadership courses have been of benefit by

giving some training to the few individuals who have been able to take advantage of them. Under the new Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association program the greatest benefit will be derived from the education and training of the rank and file membership of the various farm organizations in Alberta so that we may have a large pool of individuals from which to draw our leadership already trained rather than training a few selected individuals for leadership.

The success of this program depends upon the active participation of all the locals and effective use of the press, radio and television. The general public as well as farm people must be educated to accept true co-operation as a basic principle in our economy. They must understand the economic and social position of agriculture in relation to that of other groups in our economy and must be ready to take action to obtain equity for all.

The future of agriculture depends not only upon educating the adults of today but also upon educating the rural children. In the past rural children have not had as good educational opportunities as children in the larger urban centres.

It is a difficult problem to provide

those opportunities, particularly in the more isolated areas and I welcome the study made by the Cameron Royal Commission on Education. The recently published report gives a survey of present conditions and among the 280 recommendations are many which if implemented would provide better educational opportunities for our future farmers and also for the 80% of farm young people who must find their future in some occupation other than farming.

The Commission's recommendation for community colleges with fully qualified staff and adequate curricula would provide a much wider choice of opportunities for farm young people.

The Commission's most far reaching recommendation, which if implemented should provide changes in education to meet the needs as they arise, is the recommended permanent "Alberta Educational Planning Commission" which would anticipate and accurately assess educational needs substantially in advance of their occurrence. In my judgment the Farmers' Union of Alberta should support this recommendation. A permanent commission, listening to public opinion, basing its findings upon accurate information and upon research, reporting annually to the legislature, would provide a hope that the chang-



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A 16 page booklet containing building news and information has gone out to members of U.F.A. Co-op Locals. It contains tips and ideas on both interior and exterior construction, together with special prices on lumber and plywood.

You will also find details and prices of several package deals which should be real money savers.

All materials necessary to carry out any of the ideas described in this booklet may be obtained at the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Shopping Centre in either Edmonton or Calgary.

In keeping with the established policy of U.F.A. Co-op, the quality of all material is the best and the prices are the lowest obtainable anywhere.

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ing needs of rural children would be met.

What future for agriculture? The answer is up to the farm people themselves. They must recognize the basic economic problems confronting agriculture at any given time in our constantly changing society. They must unite in the farm organizations to advance the various solutions determined upon to solve their economic problems. They must obtain favorable publicity and conduct an educational program which will build up public opinion to the point where governments will accede to their request for economic justice. They must insist upon equal educational opportunities for farm young people.

Given a sound economic position and equality of opportunity in the fields of education, health and other social services the future for agriculture can indeed be bright.

W. A. Hempel Retires From U.G.G. Post

Gordon D. Moss appointed new superintendent of Field Service

Announcement of the retirement of W. A. Hempel as superintendent of the organization and field service department of United Grain Growers Limited (Western Division) terminates the long and faithful service of one of the Company's senior employees. Having served the Company for 44 years—mostly in field service—Mr. Hempel probably established something of a record for at-

tending country meetings and discussing problems of agriculture with Alberta farmers.

Mr. Hempel was born in Dodge City, Iowa. He came to Canada as a youngster when the Hempel family joined that venturesome group who made the long trek across the western plains to break the good land of Alberta at the turn of the century. With the family home established at Barons, Mr. Hempel received his early schooling there before going on to attend and graduate in 1915 from Claresholm School of Agriculture.

Entering the grain business with the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company which through amalgamation in 1917 became United Grain Growers, he was employed first as a grain buyer and served successively at Retlaw, Sibbald and Cluny. He was appointed to the field service department in 1926 and subsequently succeeded Mike Molyneux as superintendent.

At a luncheon honoring his retirement J. E. Brownlee, president of United Grain Growers, paid tribute to Mr. Hempel for his long years of service and thanked him on behalf of the directors for the contribution he made to the Company's progress.

On his retirement Mr. Hempel was the recipient of presentations on behalf of the Company and also on behalf of the U.G.G. Staff Association.

Succeeding Mr. Hempel is Gordon D. Moss who joined the U.G.G. in 1949 following his graduation from the University of Saskatchewan with a B.Sc. degree in agriculture.



W. A. HEMPEL



GORDON A. MOSS

Excerpts from National Farm Forum Guide

Volume 17, No. 7

Notes on "Adjustment Through Price Support Policies"

Adjustment in Agriculture In Price Support Policies

Throughout most of the history of Agriculture, the price of any farm item depended mostly on the ability of the owner to bargain. Horse traders and nomadic cattlemen and sheepmen sold their product at the highest price they could. When grass was short and meat was plentiful, they took less. When lush pastures made it possible to hold over their crop for another season and when customers needed food, they made the best of this situation and made fortunes.

During the past 30 years, as agriculture began the adjustment period we have been talking about and as prices skittered up and down the scale, with war and peace alternately creating shortage and surplus conditions, it became obvious that the national interest in the food industry could be served best by the establishment of definite policy designed to smooth out the dips and peaks in farm prices.

What Agencies Does Canada Employ For Price Stabilization?

The Agricultural Stabilization Act was passed by Parliament on January 31, 1958. It is administered by a board comprising three senior civil service officials and provision is made for them to be assisted by 10 farmers and farm organization representatives.

The board has at its disposal a fund of \$250,000,000, which is maintained at that amount by annual appropriations if necessary. Any surplus is turned over to the consolidated revenue fund.

Support prices for a year ahead are set by the board after considering the average price for the commodity for the previous 10 years, local conditions and cost of production.

In operation the board has three bases for making support effective—it may:

1. Offer to buy certain grades and qualities of a commodity, packed according to specifications at a particular price. This method is used for butter.
2. The board may agree to make up the difference between a prescribed price and the average market price at which a commodity sells during a certain period of time. This is the "deficiency payment". Commodities now under this system are Ontario

(Continued one page 29)

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11. James A. Cameron, Youngstown
12. George Loree, Parkland
13. Jack Muza, Empress
14. Dean C. Lien, Warner

F.W.U.A.

- Mrs. M. Robertson, Clairmont
Mrs. E. Fewang, High Prairie
Mrs. Helen James, R.R. 1, Manola
Miss Hannah Anderson, Sugden
Mrs. Gaston Jouan, Tomahawk
Mrs. L. Carleton, Bon Accord
Mrs. Paul Belik, Box 61, Edgerton
Mrs. Florence Hallum, Sedgewick
Mrs. C. E. Jones, R.R. 1, Millett
Mrs. R. R. Banta, Crossfield
Mrs. Russell Johnston, Helmsdale
Mrs. F. H. House, Arrowwood
Mrs. Phil Duby, Rainer
Mrs. M. Roberts 706A-7 Ave. S. Leth.

JUNIOR F.U.A.

- Don Johnson, La Glace
Ernie Luka, Hines Creek
Stanley Chileen, Picardville
Jack Purificati, St. Lina
George McMillan, R.R. 1, Legal
Mrs. Gwen Smeltzer, Sherwood Park
Eugene Elm, Hardisty
Warren Henderson, Forestburg
Alvin Gaetz, Bluffton
Ethel Jasman, 11827-70 St., Edm.
Earle Robinson, Morrin
Wendel Lind, Nanton
Gerald Schuler, Hilda
Larry Lang, Cardston

WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

ROCHFORD BRIDGE — William Ray.

ROCKYFORD — J. S. Macbeth—A.W.P. Agent

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE — Clara Thompson

ROSALIND — Alex Rau—A.W.P. Agent.

ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.

RUMSEY — Thomas Pierce—A.W.P. Agent.

RYLEY — Jack Davison—A.W.P. Agent.

RYLEY — Danny Manderson

SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.

SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.

SILVER HEIGHTS — Chas. Stoltz

SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.

SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba

STAVELY — Geo. Harris—A.W.P. Agent.

ST. PAUL — St. Paul Co-op Assoc. Ltd.

STETTLER — J. J. Tipman.

STANDARD — M. Devost—A.W.P. Agent.

STETTLER — Tim Adams—A.W.P. Agent.

STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.

STRATHMORE — Francis Flynn—U. F. A. Co-op

STREAMSTOWN — Roland Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent

STROME — Dennis Wisner—A.W.P. Agent.

TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.

TEES — Swen Odland—A.W.P. Agent

THORHILD — Thorhild Co-op

THORSBY — L. G. Montpetit—A.W.P. Agent.

THREE HILLS — William Bannister—A.W.P. Agent.

TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.

TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.

TROCHU — George Park "Scotty".

TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.

VAUXHALL — Gordon McLeod—A.W.P. Agent.

VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.

VEGREVILLE — Wilbur Weller—A.W.P. Agent.

VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil

VETERAN — J. B. Wenger—A. W. P. Agent

VIKING — George Massey—Maple Leaf Oil

VILNA — Wm. Kureluck—A.W.P. Agent.

VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.

WAINWRIGHT — Stanley Smith—A.W.P. Agent

WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.

WASKATENA — John Mulak—Wasketna Co-op

WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.

WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store

WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.

WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.

WINTERBURN-ACHESON — John Hanson—

A. W. P. Agent

WILSON — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent

WRENTHAM — Owen Halsted

YOUNGSTOWN — Howard Ferguson—A.W.P. Agent

PEACE RIVER —

BEAVERLODGE — W. R. Powell—A.W.P. Agent.

BELLO — Clarence L. Nordvie

BERWYN — Percival J. Cottrell

BROWVALE — A. Fordyce

CHERRY POINT — A. R. Erickson

DAWSON CREEK — Dahlen and Dolan

ENILDA — John Chelousky—A.W.P. Agent.

FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.

FALHER — Robert Lemire.

FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.

GIROUXVILLE — Maurice Bouchard.

GRANDE PRAIRIE — J. Ken McIntosh—Co-op Store

GRIMSHAW — Ronald W. Swanston

HIGH PRAIRIE — S. W. Pisarchuk—H. P. Co-op Assoc.

HINES CREEK — L. O. Sand.

HYTHE — L. A. Haglund.

McLENNAN — Joseph Roy

NAMPA — Wallace J. Signer

NORTH STAR — North Star Co-op

RYCROFT — George A. Nordstrom

SEXSMITH — E. R. Cameron

SPIRIT RIVER — Anthony Czaban—A.W.P. Agent.

SPIRIT RIVER — Lauson Scott

TANGENT — A. Blais

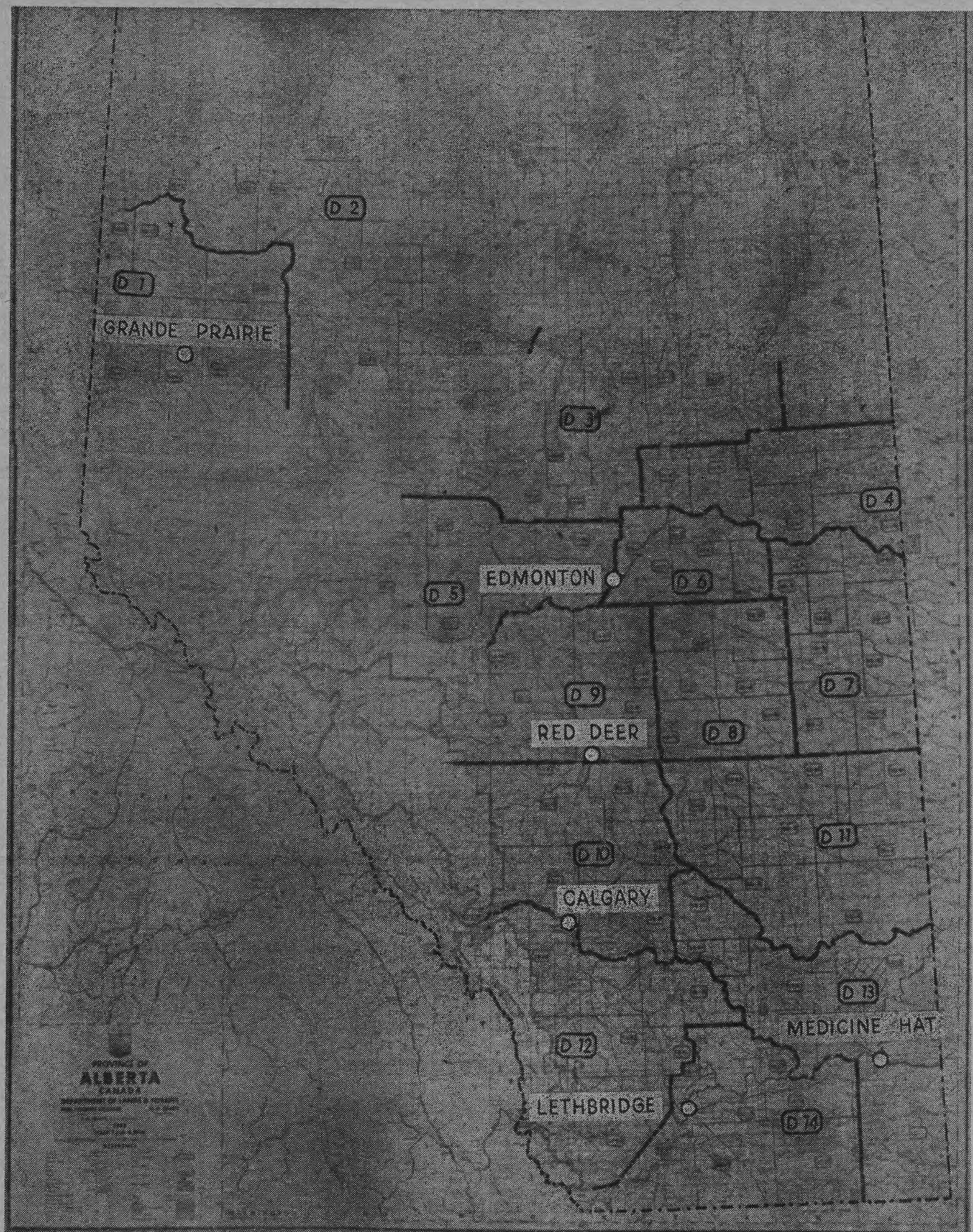
VALLEYVIEW — Walter P. Froland.

WANHAM — C. D. Cottrell—A.W.P. Agent.

WEMBLEY — Dan Rycroft—A.W.P. Agent

WHITELAW — Maurice H. Trahan

WOKING — Alfred Sawers



Map of Alberta showing F.U.A. Districts' Boundaries. Check the membership chart on the following page. How does your district stack up?

For This We Stand . . .

Parity for Agriculture and the Preservation of the Family Farm

The FUA Needs You... ...You Need The FUA



The Farmers' Union needs your support and your advice in promoting the farmers' interests, in securing parity prices for agriculture.

SUPPORT THE THINGS IN WHICH YOU BELIEVE

HAS YOUR LOCAL
ELECTED A
DELEGATE
TO ATTEND THE
ANNUAL MEETING
OF YOUR
MUNICIPALITY?

Unit Membership up to January 29, 1960

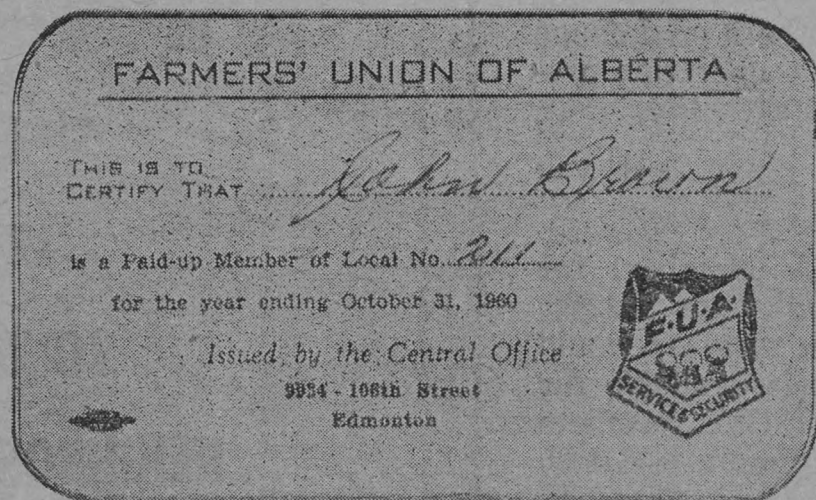
DISTRICT	Unit Membership End of January 1959	Unit Membership End of January 1960	Total Unit Membership For 1960
District 1	1551	1163	1836
District 2	1918	1242	2105
District 3	1620	923	1825
District 4	1977	1061	2279
District 5	1639	913	1865
District 6	2706	1652	2909
District 7	2294	1496	2622
District 8	2089	878	2241
District 9	2317	1595	2624
District 10	2909	2338	3374
District 11	1350	982	1666
District 12	1448	1221	1882
District 13	592	615	963
District 14	1411	864	1963
	25821	16943	30154

REWARDS

Your F.U.A. has worked with all Farm Organizations, Provincial and Federal, and has won for Farmers the following:

1. Alberta farmers are now able to use purple gasoline in their farm trucks.
2. The payment of \$1.00 per acre up to \$200 to farmers holding 1958-59 permit books.
3. Mother's allowance is paid in cases where husband is sent to jail, confined to mental hospital, deserts wife and family.
4. Changes in delivery permits to allow land seeded to grasses and legumes to be included in the specified acreage.
5. The placing of support prices and import controls on turkeys and fowl.
6. Cash advances on farm stored grain.
7. New price stabilization bill.
8. Changes in Canada Grain Act so that net overages at terminal elevators are now turned over to the Wheat Board to be returned to the farmer.
9. Income tax concessions:
 - (a) Depreciation allowed on farm house, electrical equipment, wells, etc.
 - (b) The right to average income over a five year period.
 - (c) Basic herd principle established.
10. Revolving fund set up for the establishment of rural telephone mutuals.
11. Government sponsored loans to assist young farmers to become established.
12. Reduction in license fees on farm trucks.
13. Act to provide loans of \$1000 to clear and break land in homestead areas.

Extra Rewards to F.U.A. Member



1. Membership Card
2. Car Pool (5% discount to members).*
3. Liability Insurance at approximately one-third regular board company rates.*
4. Saving with income tax and accounting problems.
5. Help with surface rights problems.
6. Help and advice in legal matters.
7. Organized Farmer every month.
8. **Most of all**, the chance to work with your neighbors and fellow farmers in joint action.

* See page 18.

Notice re F.U.A. Car Insurance Pool

To be eligible for special F.U.A. Car Pool Renewal Rates:—

1. F.U.A. membership dues must be paid for 1960.
2. Members should check Policy to make sure it is marked "F.U.A. Pool." If not contact local agent or F.U.A. Office, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

1959 CAR INSURANCE POOL

The F.U.A. Car Insurance Pool completed one year's operation on December 31st, 1959. We now have 11,000 policies in the Pool. Up until the end of October our experience was fairly good. During November and December claims increased considerably and included several serious accidents which wiped out previous gains. As a result the Pool experience for 1959 has not warranted a reduction in rates. Our rates during 1959 were below those of other Companies because of lower operating expense. As we expect this expense to be even less during 1960 we are prepared to make some adjustment in renewal rates on farm cars. These will receive a 5% benefit on their Public Liability, Property Damage and Collision rates on their RENEWAL Policies, TO APPLY TO F.U.A. MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING ONLY.

F.U.A. Car Insurance Trustees.
Ivy Taylor (Mrs. W. C.)
Ed Nelson

LIABILITY INSURANCE

Are you prepared to hand over your farm? The Courts may say you must.

You are liable, for injuries to others or damage to their property caused by your farm operation premises hazard, sporting and personal activities.

A Court judgment against you can cost you your farm. Is it worth the chance?

Protection can be yours (F.U.A. Member) for as little as \$5 covering a limit of liability for \$20,000. This same coverage for a non F.U.A. member would be \$17.10. Optional Extension which is available for injuries to your employees will cost F.U.A. members \$5.75, non members have to pay a minimum of \$10.00 for this extra insurance.

Program Notes

by Floyd Griesbach

An opportunity for F.U.A. members to take a look at their local organization has been provided for on Monday evening, February 22, from 8 to 10:30.

Printed study material and discussion questions are available, and an Alberta radio network will carry a press conference with F.U.A. president Ed Nelson and F.U. & C.D.A. director, Floyd Griesbach.

Research has shown that radio, TV and newspapers play an important role in making people aware of new ideas, but before ideas are accepted or rejected an important step is to talk it over with one's neighbours and friends.

Many F.U.A. locals are looking for ideas to encourage better attendance at meetings. In most cases the members are well aware of many ideas for interesting programs but have lacked the opportunity to sit down in discussion to thresh out the ideas with their friends and neighbours. Too often the din of advertising and promotion of time filling ideas such as curling or watching TV deprives the community of the balancing feature formerly provided by discussion at the corner store and other meeting spots.

**DO
YOUR
PART**

**SIGN
UP
YOUR
NEIGHBOR**

F.U. & C.D.A. NOTES

A.F.A. ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 14, 1960

The delegates at the Alberta Federation of Agriculture annual meeting completed a questionnaire on the new services of the Farm and Co-operative Organization in Alberta, in keeping with the policy that its activities for the first year should be of an exploratory nature.

Only fourteen persons were able to give the proper name, "Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association". 20 persons gave wrong answers including such as "U.F.A. Fire and Auto Insurance and Car Pool", "Association for Co-operative Development", "F.U.A. and Co-op Educational Development Association" too damned involved anyway", "the name is too long and meaningless to remember." Sixteen persons gave no answer.

For the second question, "What will be the focal point for its operation in the local community?" 20 persons were aware that the constitution says. "The Farmers' Union of Alberta being an educational organization devoted to the improvement of agricultural conditions on all fronts, including the establishment and support of co-operatives and drawing its membership from a wide cross-section of farm people, will be considered the focal group of the Association, strengthening of its membership and the promotion of its activities, will be considered to be in the interests of all affiliated organizations, and programs will be conducted with a view to

achieving these objectives". 17 persons gave wrong answers, and 13 gave no answers.

The third question, "What is a Workshop? 13 gave answers similar to "A gathering of people to discuss by various methods problems or situations, actual or imaginary, with a view to finding a correct solution and the action to take". Another definition was "Where certain existing problems are studied by using different techniques such as group discussions, forum and other techniques for developing leadership for the organization". 27 persons gave wrong answers. In some cases the wrong answer limited a workshop to the use of discussion techniques only. 10 persons gave no answers.

When asked "What are the 3 steps for guiding the new Association"? Only 5

had the right answer, that the Policy Council, Advisory Committee and the Program Director did the guiding. 17 gave wrong answers, such as "Good management, volume, and satisfied members". "Reaction of workshop to broadcast in active current agricultural problems and long term program leading to agricultural progress". 28 gave no answers.

The question "What do you feel should be included in an educational program for Alberta farmers?" Brought forth 53 different suggestions, but 12 people made no suggestions.

8 - Improve Economic position

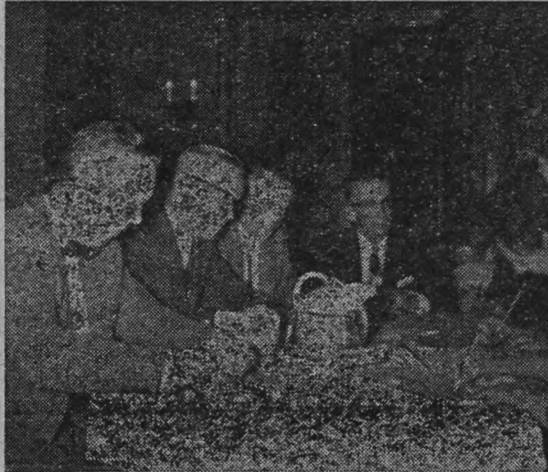
7 - Co-operative principles taught

6 - Farm Management

5 - True understanding of both producer and consumer operation

2 - Co-ordinating Farm Organizations

Representatives of the member organizations of the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association attended a "Delegates' Workshop on Reporting" at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, January 3 - 6, 1960.



Writing reports for a weekly paper were l. to r.: Dave Garland, Wetaskiwin Co-op manager; Oscar Gudlongson, Beaverlodge, U.F.A. delegate; W. Hansel, F.U.A. director, district 8; Dan Whitney, F.U.A. director, district 9; Mrs. Lena Belik, F.W.U.A. director, district 7; Gordon Dickson, U.F.A. delegate; Mrs. Ruth Wilson, alternate F.W.U.A. director, district 2; Mrs. Hazel Braithwaite, F.W.U.A. president.



To gain experience with reporting from discussion circles and reporting for a meeting to the central organization the delegates used Farm Radio Forum on Monday evening. The host and hostess chosen by lot were: Howard Hibbard, Nampa, F.U.A. director, district 2; Jim Erickson, U.F.A. delegate. On the right the receive advise from Mrs. Lillian Carleton in setting the radio. On the left the host pours coffee for John Muza, F.U.A. director, district 13; Mrs. Carleton, F.W.U.A. director, district 6; and Mrs. Lena Belik.

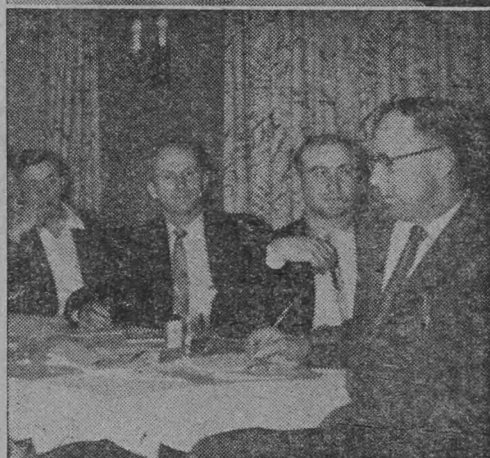


On the staff committee are Gordon Moss, U.G.G. superintendent of field service, and Bill Hlushko, A.C.W.A. public relations assistant who gave evaluation reports after each session. Other staff members were Allan Deschamps, University Department of Extension and Floyd F. Griesbach, director F.U. & C.D.A.

- 3 - Parliamentary procedure
- 2 - How to meet today's high cost of production
- 2 - Leadership development
- 2 - Farm accounting
- 2 - New efficient methods of Farm Operation
- 2 - Training future leaders



Participants of the "Delegates' Workshop" were chosen by lot to chair the sessions. Mrs. Eva Banta, F.W.U.A. director District 10 was able to smile as she carried out her responsibilities.



Raising their eyes for more insight on reporting are l. to r.: George Doupe, Jr. F.U.A. vice-president; John Lewicki, Spedden, U.F.A. delegate; Mrs. Florence Hallum, F.W.U.A. director district 8, Bottom l. to r.: Tom Foster, F.U.A. director district 3; Clare Anderson, F.U.A. vice-president; Bob Koroluk, Andrew; and Oscar Hittinger, director district 5. The lecturer was Allan Deschamps, agricultural secretary, Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta.

- 2 - Public Speaking
- 2 - How to deal with Farm Problems
- 2 - Co-operative activities in the province.

The following suggestions were made by one person each, "Practical working ideas for farm units; Subjects of Current interest; Two-way communication; How to get member participation; Farm Management; The necessity for a Union; How to use Radio at Country Meetings and Discussion Groups; Objectives of Educational Organization; How to get people to accept their community responsibility; Inoculate a sense of what is fair and unfair in our economic life rather than a desire to take advantage for our own benefits; Care of farm machinery; Health of livestock; More research on animal diseases and weed control; How to use natural ability to communicate; Services available from Provincial and Federal Governments; Value of joining organized labor politically; Program planning; A Bill of Rights for rural people; Factual information with cartoons; Psychology; How to better use Co-ops; Human Relations; Way to improve the home; Understanding how to merchandise the commodities; Marketing problems; The place and reason for co-operatives; How to reach disinterested farmers; How to appreciate public meetings Chairmanship; History of Farm Organizations; the function of the U.F.A.; Youth programs; the Future of Agriculture."

Income Tax Notes

by G. W. Ambrose

Many farmers who have title to the "mineral rights" on their farm lands have paid income tax on certain "lease rentals" paid to them by purchasers of these rights as compensation for delay in actual drilling.

These rentals have now been declared non-taxable by the Income Tax Division.

If you have received any such rentals (usually a dollar an acre a year) from some oil company consult your F.U.A. Income Tax Service, as any tax paid on these amounts within the last four years may be recovered.

In a recent farm publication there appeared a question regarding Capital Cost Allowance for Income Tax Purposes. The answer is not wholly correct.

The example cited was that a piece of farm machinery on which a maximum yearly allowance of 10% may be charged so that the full 100% would be allowed in ten years time and no allowance could be claimed after ten years has passed.

Correctly, however, if for any reason a taxpayer does not charge any or less than the maximum in any year or years the time may be extended to the 11th, 12th or succeeding years until the full 100% has been charged.

INCOME TAX NOTES

by G. W. Ambrose

The Farmers' Union Accounting Service has been re-organized this year in a manner we feel will be better and more economical to the members using the service.

General policy and schedule of fees will be under the direction of your F.U.A. executive and the mechanical and technical part of the service will continue under the direction of Mr. G. W. Ambrose, lately retired from the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue who brings years of experience with the Income Tax Division to assisting you in preparing Income Tax returns, schedules, forms etc. prescribed by the Minister in the taxation of income. Mr. Ambrose was on the staff of the F.U.A. Accounting Service last year.

	F.U.A. Members Using Annual Service	F.U.A. Members Not Using Annual Service	Non Members
Regular Income			
Tax Returns	*\$15.00	\$15.00	\$25.00
5 year Net Worth	\$50—\$10 yearly	\$50—\$10 yearly	\$60.00
Basic Herd	Free	\$2.00 to \$3.00	\$ 5.00
Averaging	Free	\$2.00 to \$3.00	\$ 5.00
Yearly Balance Sheet..	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$10.00

NOTE: For income tax returns this charge would be for 2 to 3 hours work, if additional work is needed, there would be an hourly rate charged.

* 20% reduction if service engaged before March 1st.

All files of the F.U.A. Accounting Service are retained by this office. Any member wishing to acquire his or her file should notify us in writing.

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR

F U A RADIO BROADCAST

on the air -- Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF
THE FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS

C J D V — DRUMHELLER

Dial 910 — 6:45 a.m.

"THE VOICE OF THE BIG COUNTRY"

C K S A — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

C F C W — CAMROSE

Dial 1230 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

C J D C — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:05 a.m.

C H E C — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090

C H F A — EDMONTON

En Francois

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

JANUARY 12—"If a farmer sold the same amount of produce in 1959 as he did in 1949, he could only buy $\frac{3}{4}$ as much goods with the money he got, while the worker with his week's wages in 1959, could buy $\frac{2}{3}$ more in 1959 than he could with his 1949 week's wages."

JANUARY 14—"We have about $2\frac{1}{2}$ billion people in the world today. By 1980 we will have 4 billion—almost twice as many. By 1980—20 years from now. Many of you by that time who are listening will still be farming in 1980. I strongly suspect that by that time we will be doing a far better job of distributing our food supply, and if, in addition to this, we have nearly twice as many people to feed—then, I think farmers may once again be looked upon as a mighty important group in our society, and will be encouraged to produce by every means possible. And this, to me, is the bright side of agriculture."

JANUARY 15—"All lines of a business are so interlocked today that one little change half way across the continent can have serious effects. If the iron ore mines in Northern Quebec were to go on strike, the steel mills in Pittsburgh may be shut down and the farmer in Alberta may be short of repairs for his combine. This sort of thing leads business to try to get control, as far back and forward as possible, of the industries which can effect it. So it is with farming. We have taken over some of our marketing through our marketing co-operatives, and some of our farm purchases through our consumer Co-ops. This is vertical integration in agriculture. But as we come to understand our business better—as we get more well-trained business men into the business of farming, I predict that they will not be satisfied until they have carried farmer control of farm produce much farther than it is today. We will then be running all departments of our farm business, and there will be plenty of room in agriculture for top business executives."

JANUARY 19—"Japan is our second largest customer for wheat and if we look after this market it will in a very few years be our largest wheat market even larger than Great Britain. Looking after this market simply means encouraging two-way trade in taking such things as steelware, and particularly textiles, in return for wheat. The Canadian textile industry is doing their best to stop the import of Japanese textiles, which they say, is ruining them, but their financial reports show that they had a better year financially in 1959 than in 1958. And so, we, the farmers, need to build up our strength, and make our case heard at Ottawa, in this, as in many other fields, if we hope to protect our position."

"Your Commentator is Bill Harper"

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

Farmers' Union of Alberta

EXHIBIT A

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

OPERATING STATEMENT

Year Ended October 31, 1959

This statement shows the results of operations for the year ended
October 31, 1959 as compared to the results of last year.

THIS WAS OUR INCOME:

	This Year	Last Year
Memberships (Schedule 7)	\$109,431	\$ 80,560
Receipts on account of districts	27,269	20,083
Grants and donations (Schedule 8)	3,630	5,025
"Organized Farmer" (Schedule 9)	20,560	11,468
Sundry receipts (Schedule 10)	10,550	9,561
	<u>\$171,440</u>	<u>\$126,697</u>
THESE WERE OUR EXPENSES:		
Administration (Schedule 11)	\$ 60,875	\$ 56,151
Remitted to districts	27,269	20,083
Promotional (Schedule 12)	68,701	37,405
Other expenses (including Organized Farmer \$18,529 this year and \$11,340 last year) Schedule 13)	41,034	24,559
	<u>\$197,879</u>	<u>\$138,198</u>
OUR DEFICIT ON OPERATING WAS	\$ 26,439	\$ 11,501

BALANCE SHEET

This statement shows the financial position as at October 31, 1959
as compared to that of one year ago.

THIS IS WHAT WE OWN:

CURRENT ASSETS: (to be employed within one year)

Cash on hand and in bank	10	670
Investments to mature within one year (see below)	10,514	16,337
Accounts receivable	1,316	1,604
Accrued interest	919	604
Inventory of supplies (at lower of cost or market)	4,704	5,044
Prepaid expenses	2,126	6,274
	<u>\$ 19,589</u>	<u>\$ 30,533</u>

DEFERRED ASSET:		
Writing of farming history book	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,358
TRUST ASSET:		
Trust bank accounts	\$ 5,337	\$ 2,719
Due from general funds	10,883	3,916
	<u>\$ 16,220</u>	<u>\$ 6,635</u>
INVESTMENTS: (at cost)		
Per Schedule 1	\$ 54,364	\$ 70,701
Less due to mature within one year	10,514	16,337
	<u>\$ 43,850</u>	<u>\$ 54,364</u>
FIXED ASSETS: (at cost)		
Building	\$110,450	\$ 75,102
Furniture and fixtures	16,618	16,340
	<u>\$127,068</u>	<u>\$ 91,442</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	17,321	12,898
	<u>\$109,747</u>	<u>\$ 78,544</u>
Building lot	30,356	30,356
	<u>\$140,103</u>	<u>\$108,900</u>
OTHER ASSETS:		
Library, (nominal value)	\$ 1	\$ 1
Deposits, (cost)	112	72
Incorporation expense (cost)	487	—
	<u>\$ 600</u>	<u>\$ 73</u>
OUR TOTAL ASSETS ARE	<u>\$222,736</u>	<u>\$202,863</u>
This is the balance sheet referred to in our report to the Directors and Members dated November 16, 1959.		
DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS Chartered Accountants.		

EXHIBIT B

THIS WHAT WE OWE:

CURRENT LIABILITIES: (to be discharged within one year)

Bank loan and overdraft (secured)	\$ 20,235	
Accounts payable	9,542	\$ 5,404
Salaries and wages payable	333	672
Due to trust asstes	10,883	3,916
Prepaid memberships—	5,639	—
	<u>\$ 46,632</u>	<u>\$ 9,992</u>

SCHEDULE 2

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Year Ended October 31, 1959

These schedules summarize the transactions which were made on behalf of our trust and fund accounts.

DUE TO F.U.A. JUNIOR TRUST:

	This Year	Last Year
Balance beginning of year	\$ 1,655	\$ 1,900
Queen ticket expense	\$ 2,459	\$ 1,513
Junior activities	25	
Grants and donations	180	182
Bank interest revenue	38	42
Gate signs	41	43
	2,743	2,167
Balance end of year	\$ 4,398	\$ 3,680
Queen ticket expense	369	440
Delegations	480	458
Leadership courses	500	500
F.Y.P. Week	177	230
Committees	88	341
Debate prizes	85	23
Trophies and sundry	57	33
Workshop	1,756	2,025
Balance end of year	\$ 2,642	\$ 1,655

SCHEDULE 3

DUE TO F.W.U.A. COOK BOOK FUND:

	This Year	Last Year
Balance beginning of year	\$ 4,042	\$ 4,042
Share of cook book profits	610	478
Bank interest revenue	81	64
	691	542
Transfer to other funds	\$ 4,733	\$ 4,584
Memory book, gifts, convention		518
		24
Balance end of year	\$ 4,733	\$ 4,042

SCHEDULE 4

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Year Ended October 31, 1959

These schedules summarize the transactions which were made on behalf of our trust and fund accounts (continued).

DUE TO F.W.U.A. PETTY CASH FUND:

	This Year	Last Year
Balance beginning of year	\$ 305	\$ 351
Transferred from cook book fund		46
Prizes, gifts, sundry	93	46
Donations	61	154
Balance at end of year	\$ 151	\$ 305

TRUST LIABILITIES:

F.U.A. Juniors (Schedule 2)	\$ 2,642	\$ 1,655
F.U.A. Juniors camp	7,303	
F.W.U.A.-Cook Book Fund (Schedule 3)	4,733	4,042
-Petty Cash Fund (Schedule 4)	151	305
-Handicraft Fund (Schedule 5)	669	459
A.C.W.W. Fund (Schedule 6)	722	174
	\$ 16,220	\$ 6,635
	\$ 62,852	\$ 16,627
	\$ 85,002	\$ 85,002

OUR TOTAL LIABILITIES ARE

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR UNION

SURPLUS ON OUR OPERATIONS:

Balance beginning of year	\$ 101,234	\$ 112,456
Adjustments of prior years' income	87	279
Deficit on operations for year	(26,439)	(11,501)
Balance end of year	\$ 74,882	\$ 101,234
	\$ 159,884	\$ 186,236
	\$ 222,736	\$ 202,863

OUR TOTAL EQUITY IS

OUR TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY ARE

SCHEDULE 1

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Year Ended October 31, 1959

This schedule shows the details of securities, representing investments made by our union, which are shown in total Exhibit B.

DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS:

	This Year	Last Year
	Value	Value
	Market	Market
3 1/4 % 1979 bonds	\$ 7,575	\$ 8,575
ONTARIO HYDRO BONDS:		
3 1/2 % 1979 bonds	13,775	16,435
4 % 1966 bonds	8,950	9,600
EDMONTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD		
DEBENTURES:		
3 % 1959 debentures	*	6,790
3 % 1960 debentures	5,820	5,685
5 % 1968 debentures	4,500	4,700
CITY OF WINNIPEG DEBENTURES:		
3 1/2 % 1958 debentures	*	4,962
3 1/4 % 1959 debentures	*	4,925
3 1/2 % 1959 debentures	4,825	4,875
	\$ 45,445	\$ 66,547
	\$ 54,364	\$ 70,701

* Matured

SCHEDULE 5

DUE TO F.W.U.A. HANDICRAFT FUND:

	This Year	Last Year
Balance beginning of year	\$ 459	\$ 301
Sales and contributions	340	260
Awards and expenses	\$ 799	\$ 561
	130	102
Balance end of year	\$ 669	\$ 459

SCHEDULE 6

DUE TO A.C.W.W. FUND:

	This Year	Last Year
Balance beginning of year	\$ 174	\$ (167)
Transfer from cook book fund	1,754	\$ 167
Donations		255
		422
Friendship affil., travel sundry	\$ 1,928	\$ 255
	1,206	81
Balance end of year	\$ 722	\$ 174

SCHEDULE 7

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Year Ended October 31, 1959

These schedules show the details of our main sources of income which are shown in total on Exhibit A

MEMBERSHIPS:

Family	\$ 28,697
Men	50,033
Women	1,608
Unit	109,196
Junior	59
Associate	170
Previous year memberships	6
	\$109,431
	\$ 80,560

SCHEDULE 8

GRANTS AND DONATIONS:

Alberta Wheat Pool	\$ 1,000
United Grain Growers	\$ 2,500
Municipalities	1,305
Royal George Hotel	100
Collections at meetings	12
Donations from locals	108
	\$ 5,025

SCHEDULE 9

"ORGANIZED FARMER":

Subscriptions	\$ 15,246	\$ 6,282
Advertising	5,314	5,186
	\$ 20,560	\$ 11,468

SUNDRY RECEIPTS:

Cook book—Sales	\$ 5,300	\$ 4,862
—Advertising	417	
Sale of materials	1,221	1,153
Interest on investments	2,376	2,653
Profit on sale of investments	663	584
Accounting service (net)	470	309
Insurance commissions	103	
	\$ 10,550	\$ 9,561

SCHEDULE 11

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Year Ended October 31, 1959

This schedule shows in details of administration expenses which are shown in total in Exhibit A

ADMINISTRATION:

President—Salary	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,884
—Expense allowance	1,265	1,838
Executive meetings	580	595
Directors' meetings	3,156	3,397
F.W.U.A.:		
Executive meetings	\$ 166	\$ 131
Directors' board meetings	924	1,051
Miscellaneous	47	177
	1,137	1,359
Junior camp expense	598	
Junior activities	1,137	723
Educational organization	2,500	
Department of Extension		
Leadership course	1,726	4,859
Committee work affil. & membership	1,953	1,754
Office expense:		669
Salaries and wages	\$23,353	\$19,351
Unemployment insurance	286	329
Telephone and telegraph	1,411	1,414
Postage and express	2,091	1,812
Bank charges and interest	614	269
Printing, stationery & supplies	3,491	3,433
Accounting and audit	738	750
Legal expense	150	150

SCHEDULE 12A

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Year Ended October 31, 1959

These schedules show the details of annual convention expenses and mass delegation to Ottawa expense shown in schedule 12.

ANNUAL CONVENTION:

Expenses:

	This Year	Last Year
Executive and directors' expenses	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,581
F.W.U.A. directors' expenses	1,365	1,390
Junior expenses	756	806
Convention room and public address system	1,287	1,092
Printing, stationery and telephone	1,428	1,279
Veterans' section	145	87
Tea and social evening	125	16
Registrar's fee	125	125
	<u>\$ 6,908</u>	<u>\$ 6,376</u>

Less receipts:

Pool rate	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,447
Program advertising	1,405	1,157
Net receipts from dance	295	407
	<u>\$ 2,871</u>	<u>\$ 3,011</u>
	<u>\$ 4,037</u>	<u>\$ 3,365</u>

Net Convention Expense

SCHEDULE 12B

MASS DELEGATION TO OTTAWA:

Expenses:

Delegates' expenses	\$ 32,378
Promotional	3,410
F.U.A. Board	4,730
	<u>\$ 40,518</u>
	<u>37,031</u>

Less delegation receipts

NET DELEGATION EXPENSE

	<u>\$ 3,487</u>
--	-----------------

SCHEDULE 13

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Year Ended October 31, 1959

This schedule shows the details of other expenses which are shown in total in Exhibit A.

OTHER EXPENSES:

"Organized Farmer":

Printing	\$17,802	\$10,730
Mailing	625	421
Advertising commissions	102	189
	<u>\$18,529</u>	<u>\$11,340</u>

Repairs and maintenance	370	207
Sundry	696	698
Depreciation on furniture & fixt.:	1,662	1,634
	34,862	30,047
Building operations:		
Depreciation	\$ 2,761	\$ 1,877
Repairs and maintenance	1,164	179
Taxes on lot and building	1,710	1,584
Utilities	962	827
Janitor contract	1,975	1,500
Janitor supplies	113	134
Insurance	240	
	<u>\$ 8,925</u>	<u>\$ 6,101</u>
Less rent received	2,964	1,075
	<u>5,961</u>	<u>5,026</u>
	<u>\$60,875</u>	<u>\$56,151</u>

SCHEDULE 12

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Year Ended October 31, 1959

This schedule shows the details of our promotional expenses which are shown in total in Exhibit A.

PROMOTIONAL:

	This Year	Last Year
F.U.A. Week:		
Organizers' salary	\$ 4,392	\$ 3,766
Organizers' expenses	1,541	1,352
Stationery supplies	4,838	2,225
Advertising	2,775	4,021
Meetings and organization in the field	3,820	1,271
Workshop	\$17,366	38
	<u>\$12,673</u>	<u>7,047</u>
Canvassers' commissions	14,124	
Annual convention expense (per schedule 12A)	4,037	3,365
Alberta Egg Marketing board—Interprovincial—	(175)	2,000
Joint board meeting	2,848	1,210
Delegation expense —		
General	2,264	3,119
Ottawa (Schedule 12B)	3,487	
District organizers	13,294	5,659
Grants to districts	800	900
District conventions	995	763
Radio broadcasts	8,810	
Meetings attended by executive	391	669
Exhibition displays	460	
	<u>\$68,701</u>	<u>\$37,405</u>

Cook books including F.W.U.A.

share of profits	4,417	4,122
Cost of materials for resale	1,120	1,096
Alberta Federation of Agriculture	4,822	2,674
Interprovincial Council	6,822	5,000
Affiliation and donations	100	100
Accounting service—termination of director's contract	5,000	
Library books and films	175	60
Bad debts written off	49	167
	<u>\$41,034</u>	<u>\$24,559</u>

Handicraft List for the F.W.U.A. Convention

(FOR 1960)

Class 1: Sewing — 3 only—

- (a) Garment with smocking;
- (b) Practical housedress;
- (c) Plain Apron;
- (d) Fancy apron;
- (e) Child's garment remade from used wool or similar material;
- (f) Girl's best dress or lady's afternoon dress—Any material;
- (g) Housecoat, kimona or duster coat;
- (h) Pyjamas (6 years and over);
- (i) Sport shirt;
- (j) Jacket, blazer or coat—lined or half lined;
- (k) Lady's or girl's winter skirt;
- (l) Doll's wardrobe.

Class 2: Knitting — 2 only—

- (a) Adult's or child's cardigan, lightweight;
- (b) Adult's or child's pullover, lightweight;
- (c) Adult's or child's heavy sweater;
- (d) Socks, solid color, plain or fancy stitch;
- (e) Socks, any pattern, 2 or more colors;
- (f) Shrug, shawl or stole;
- (g) Mitts, any age, any design;
- (h) Child's dress or suit 2 - 5 years;
- (i) Infants' knitted sets;
- (j) Knitted lace—edging, doily or any article (fine thread No. 30 - 60).
- (k) Knitted bed jacket.

Class 3: Crochet — 2 only—

- (a) Dinner cloth 54" or more—all lace;
- (b) Lunch cloth—any size;
- (c) Crochet edging or trim;
- (d) Crochet purse or hat, straw or other thread;
- (e) Crochet inserts on linen, not corners;
- (f) Crochet edge on 2 handkerchiefs;
- (g) Crochet doily or tray cloth, thread not coarser than 30;
- (h) Crochet bed jacket.

Class 4: Embroidery & Textile Painting — 2 only—

- (a) Embroidery in white;
- (b) Embroidery in color;
- (c) Embroidery in cutwork;
- (d) Embroidery in cross stitch, not framed;
- (e) Textile painting, any article using textile paint and brush;
- (f) Drawn fabric embroidery or needle weaving.

Class 5: Rug — 1 only—

- (a) Hooked rug—new material;
- (b) Hooked rug—salvage material;
- (c) Braided rug;
- (d) Any other variety—new material;
- (e) Any other variety — old material.

Class 6: Loom Weaving — 1 only—

- (a) Small article e.g. bag, cushion cover, scarf or runner, etc.;
- (b) Large article e.g. bedspread, drapery, fabric length, rug, etc.;

Class 7: Quilt — 1 only—

- (a) Quilt, patchwork — hand quilted;
- (b) Quilt, appliqued — hand quilted;
- (c) Cotton crib cover — hand quilted; washable type padding.

Class 8: Leathercraft & Copper Work — 2 only—

- (a) Leather purse—not tooled or carved;
- (b) Tooled article;
- (c) Carved article;
- (d) Gloves;
- (e) Copper tooled article — framed picture, planter, lamp stand, tray, etc.

Class 9: Needlepoint & Petitpoint — 1 only —

- (a) Needlepoint — not mounted;
- (b) Petitpoint — not mounted.

Class 10: Painting — 1 only—

- (a) Framed — painted in oils;
- (b) Framed — painted in water colors;
- (c) Framed picture embroidered, not needlepoint or petitpoint.

Class 11: Other Handiwork — 1 only —

- (a) Cushion cover;
- (b) Stuffed toy;
- (c) Basketry — any article;
- (d) Machine embroidery—any article;
- (e) Machine quilting — any article e.g. bedroom slippers, boudoir accessory;
- (f) Felt article;
- (g) Article from foam plastic;

(h) Homemade flowers—any material.

Class 12: Bedspreads — 1 only—

- (a) Afghans—knitted or crocheted;
- (b) Bedspreads—knitted or crocheted;
- (c) Bedspreads — embroidered;
- (d) Bedspreads — appliqued;
- (e) Bedspreads — machine sewn.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Any local may exhibit 6 articles or less from any of the 12 classes listed.
 2. All articles exhibited must be the work of our F.U.A., F.W.U.A. or Junior members.
 3. No prize winning exhibit from a previous F.W.U.A. exhibit may be entered.
 4. **One only** means that **only one** article may be exhibited from that whole class.
 5. Points for large articles such as rugs, quilts, table cloths, etc., will be 10 for first, 7 for second and 4 for third. Points for other articles 5, 3, and 1. A modified Danish system of judging will be used allowing the judge to award more than one article in a placing and/or award a higher or lower number of points according to quality of workmanship and design of article.
 6. No fancy work is to be mounted on colored paper, mounting may be sent for articles so that they may be mounted after they are judged.
 7. No work is to be mounted unless specified, e.g. framed picture, in which case the entry is judged for the final effect of framing and frame.
 8. Paintings on Commercial Number Charts disqualified.
 9. Locals must request tags for exhibits from central office in October.
- 1959 HANDICRAFT PRIZE LIST:**
The winning locals were:
First Prize \$25.00 Park Grove F.W.U.A. Local No. 609.
Second Prize \$15.00 Jefferson F.W.U.A. Local No. 1401.
Third Prize \$10.00 Pelican F.W.U.A. Local No. 707.
Fourth Prize \$7.50 Gleichen F.W.U.A. Local No. 1010.
Fifth Prize \$5.00 Brookland F.W.U.A. Local No. 306.
Tied for Sixth place \$3.00 Stapledene F.W.U.A. Local No. 713 and Rainier F.W.U.A. Local No. 1316.
- Scrap Books:**
First Prize \$10.00 Asker F.W.U.A. Local No. 902.
Second Prize \$7.50 Clover Bar F.W.U.A. Local No. 602.
Third Prize \$5.00 Shady Nook F.W.U.A. Local No. 1013.
Fourth Prize \$3.00 Pelican F.W.U.A. Local No. 707.
Fifth Prize \$2.00 Hope Valley F.W.U.A. Local No. 718.

F.U.A. District 3 Board Planning Sub-District Meetings



F.U.A. District 3 Board planning a series of sub-district meetings — (left to right): Ivan Neilsen, Linaria, secretary; Tom Foster Dapp, chairman; Mrs. Bob Preuss, Mrs. James, Manola, F.W.U.A. director; S. Chileen, Jr. director; R. Johnson, Vimy; R. N. Russel, Athabasca; John Dul, Fawcett. Arrangements were made for sub district educational conventions at Barrhead, Feb. 9th; Athabasca, Feb. 10th; Plamondon, Feb. 11th; and Westlock, Feb. 15th. Each local will be asked to present problems for study at the workshop.

The Egg Production and Price Situation in Alberta and Egg Deficiency Payment Program

by K. V. Kapler

On October 1st, 1959, for the first time in 20 years, with the exception of about six weeks in 1950, the buying and selling of eggs came under a completely free and open market.

On December 22nd, 1959, for the first time since the 1930's, the price of eggs to producers, basis grade A Large, Edmonton, dropped to a low of 15 cents per dozen; at country points 14 points.

This drastic price drop took place regardless of the fact that, at the time, there was very little, if any, true surplus. Therefore, the extreme drop in egg prices did not directly result from surplus or through the function of the law of supply and demand. The drop in prices became necessary to underwrite the risk, uncertainty and free play of all faults and weaknesses of the open market system, when there is a possibility of surplus.

What is the real or basic cause of the situation the egg industry in Alberta finds itself in at the present time? Many poultry producers are reaching the conclusion that the basic cause may be spelled out in three words, "policies of government."

In order to understand this statement, it may be well to review some past history.

From 1940 to December 1949, egg

marketing was subject to the control of the Special Products Board (Canada), in its administration of the contract system of disposing of Canada's surplus eggs to Great Britain. Under this system, the contract was renewed and the price announced at the beginning of each year for the full year ahead.

The period of time from 1940 to 1949, without any doubt, was the most stable and satisfactory period the egg industry ever experienced. It set the pattern of marketing which could have been used, had the egg marketing vote carried in 1958.

With the termination of the U.K. egg contract and the Special Products Board in December 1949, eggs were again bought and sold under the open market system. Following a six weeks period of experience with the open market, and thoroughly demoralized prices, the federal government hastened to bring the marketing of eggs under the Agricultural Prices Support Board, by establishing a floor price of 38 cents per dozen, basis A Large in store at all main assembly points across Canada. This, in effect, assured the producer a return of not less than 30 cents basis A Large, as a level floor, at all main points across Canada.

It must be recognized that the egg support price was not intended to be, nor could it become, a year-round satis-

factory price to the producer, without rigid production controls, which are not likely to be a part of any government policy. Rather it was established to bring some order out of the chaos of the open market pricing of eggs, which were then in surplus.

Following a change of government, the new minister of agriculture, announced a change in the egg price support policy, effective in April 1958. Under the new policy, the level floor price across Canada was established on a freight differential basis. This change resulted in an increase of egg price support to producers at Toronto and Montreal of 4 and 5 cents respectively, but no increase in Alberta.

Alberta strongly protested the inequality of the new policy. We also took the position that the substantial support price increase in Ontario and Quebec would definitely be an incentive to production and further aggravate the egg surplus problem.

According to the "Poultry Products Market Report", issued weekly by the Federal Department of Agriculture, Alberta, for a long period of years, has been the second highest egg producing province in Canada. A substantial drop in Alberta's egg production during the last half of 1958, may be noted in the market reports. This decline continued, and by July 31st, 1959, Alberta had dropped to fifth place. The sharpest drop occurred in 1959. Complete figures for the first eleven months of 1959, show a drop in Alberta's egg production of 20.25%, compared to the

same period in 1958, while during the same period, the net increase in Canada was 8.27%. This would appear to be conclusive evidence that the egg price support policy has discouraged production in Alberta over the past year and a half, and at the same time provided a highly incentive price to Eastern Canada. This can only add up to inequality and rank discrimination in policies of government.

On October 1st, 1959, a still further change in policy of egg price support came into effect. The government discontinued purchasing surplus eggs at a guaranteed floor price and proposed to use the deficiency payment system. This placed the buying and selling of eggs again in the completely free and open market with the price finding its own level in the market place. A support price is to be established on the basis of 80% of the average price over the previous 10-year period. Also, at the end of each year, a national weighted average for Grade A Large to producers, will be calculated and the difference between the national average price and the established price, if any, will be paid to producers as deficiency payments.

In announcing the deficiency payment plan, the minister of agriculture made it quite clear that the definite purpose of the government was to get out of the egg business and at the same curtail production to the point that deficiency payments could be discontinued.

The egg deficiency program is now in effect and perhaps should not be condemned without a fair trial. While we support the principle of deficiency payments, this program has some rather basic obvious faults in its administration which cannot be ignored.

In the Poultry Products Market Reports of October 2nd to December 25th, 1959, it may be noted that the price of A Large eggs to the producers at Toronto averaged approximately 8 cents over the producer price for the same grade and period at Edmonton. This means that producers at Toronto will have an initial advantage of 8 cents over producers at Edmonton for this period. Using the national average price as a basis, means that all producers across Canada will receive the same deficiency payments. It means too, that it is quite possible for the eastern producer to receive at times a total return greater than the support price. It also means, that it is not likely that the Alberta producer will ever receive a total price equal to the established support price. Therefore, using a national

average, is greatly to the advantage of the eastern producer and definitely to the disadvantage of the three Prairie Provinces.

Undoubtedly, the fundamental weak-

ness of the plan in accomplishing the objective as stated by the minister, is that the marketing of eggs has been left completely to the open market system. If the purpose is to curtail and

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stabilize production, more in balance with demand, through the fair play of the forces of supply and demand in the open market, it cannot be accomplished because there can be no stable and true relation of supply to demand under the open market system.

The recent serious egg price drop is a good demonstration that the forces of risk, speculation and internal competition, have a more drastic and far reaching effect on prices than the forces of actual supply and demand. The open market system can no longer give efficient service to agriculture under surplus or even potential surplus conditions.

While egg production increased in the east, Alberta experienced a drastic production drop in 1958-1959, largely due to the freight differential price support policy. In fact, in November 1959, and for the first time in history, 2200 cases of four car loads of eggs came into Alberta from California. Will there be a further drastic drop in production under the deficiency payment plan? If so, an important source of farm cash income in Alberta may well be further seriously affected.

EXCERPTS—FARM FORUM . . .

(Continued from page 12)

winter wheat, soya beans, eggs and sugar beets, hogs and wool.

3. A third method as provided in the Act states that the board may make such payment for the benefit of the producers as the Governor in Council may authorize for the purpose of stabilizing the price of a farm commodity at the prescribed price. This method allows the board to consider the payment of a fixed subsidy or other form of supplementary payment if it does not seem appropriate to use either of the first two methods.

How Are Price Supports Set?

Many factors are taken into account by Canada's Price Stabilization Board when they try to set a fair price for a commodity. Among the economic and statistical guides they use the following:

- (a) Price information from past years.
- (b) The basic cause for the price decline.
- (c) The supply of the commodity.
- (d) Long-term possibilities of sale for the product.
- (e) Problems of storage and disposal likely to be involved.
- (f) Efficiency of the producers along with the possibility of their obtaining income from another commodity or off the farm.

- (g) The number of producers affected and the possibilities for more self-help among them with or without government aid. Regional nature of the problem is also considered.

- (h) The implications of precedents being established that may lead to further demands, problems, etc.

These factors provide the bare bones of the formula. Then the other important points must be considered.

First of all, a proper balance between different commodities must be maintained. Within the dairy industry, for example, the level of the stabilization price for butter, cheese and other dairy products should be such as to provide an appropriate balance between them.

Next, the cost of production must be arrived at for different producers involved. Since no one cost can be found for all producers, some balance must be found. A support price for eggs produced on mixed farms, at a profitable level, would provide high incentive prices for those producers who owned several thousand hens. On the other hand, a stabilization price may provide an incentive to produce, as in the case of Canadian sheep, where a high floor price on wool provides a fair profit for any producer and an incentive to produce.

Then, the difficulty of allowing for regional differences in price for the same commodity is encountered. Differences in price across Canada due to transportation and other costs, vary from year to year. Therefore these differences must be handled very carefully in order that the stabilization price will not interfere with normal trade movements.

Price Support Alternatives

- 1, Freight assistance for certain commodities, particularly for those farms far removed from markets.
2. Subsidization of municipal services to remove the undue strain thrown upon them by declining farm population, coupled perhaps with an increasing burden of older folk and urban squatters".
3. Pasture improvement and development programs, to assist farmers to turn marginal lands into productive and profitable farmland.
4. Farm community improvement schemes designed to assist farmers to improve their homes and communities through the provision of capital for paint, fencing and modern plumbing, etc.
5. Assistance in providing new vocational training courses for both permanent residents and those who are

Report on Action Committee

by Laura Gibeau

An Action Committee is necessary. Our convention deals with such a variety of subjects, that usually a number of resolutions are left untouched. These have to be dealt with by the board. However, it would be quite possible, under these circumstances, that some very important matter would not come before the convention. It would be most unfair to the members, the delegates, and most of all to the board, if they had to deal with an important matter without the benefit of the convention discussing it first (and giving directions for action). The action committee prevents this. It picks out the vital problems, does some of the preliminary planning and thinking; then through their report, get them before the convention, so that such matters will be properly included in the F.U.A. policy and program.

Suggestion: Perhaps the action committee should report in two areas 1) the policy area and 2) the emergency area. For instance, the report of the action committee for last December does readily divide up into these two areas.

Policy: Points 1, 3, 4, and 6. These are matters of general and long term policy, which the convention felt should be emphasized at this time.

Emergency: Points 2 and 5. These matters arise out of the emergency situations, related to the crop loss and the cost-price squeeze. Breaking the work of the action committee down in this way might make their work more specific and their report more clear to the delegates.

This is an important committee. The recommendations brought forth have great bearing on the action that is taken by the convention. It would appear that only matters of an emergency nature should require the action committee (and chosen delegates) to go to the provincial government for immediate action.

Members of the action committee for the convention were George Loree, appointed by the F.U.A., L. Gibeau, appointed by the F.W.U.A. board. Other members elected from the convention

merely being educated for work somewhere else. Educating many potential urban residents is proving to be an unfair burden in many communities,

were H. Young, F. Maricle, L. Brown, C. Stimpfle, Mrs. M. Barker and Mrs. Belik.

The following points were brought before the annual convention:

1. Representation at Ottawa

That the policy of sending special representatives to Ottawa during the sessions be continued as far as the board or executive may deem advisable.

2. Non Buying Strike

That we favor the idea of a non-buying strike to get action on our demands for a fair deal for western farmers. This to be organized in co-operation with the Farm Unions in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

3. Public Relations

That the Farmers' Union pursue a vigorous policy to bring our economic situation before the public.

4. Electric power

That a delegation from this convention be sent to urge upon the provincial government that they take steps to implement our policy on electric power or as an alternative that they make provisions for another plebiscite on public ownership of power at an early date.

5. Delegation to Ottawa

We suggest that a small delegation be sent to Ottawa on the Emergency relief and deficiency payment policy.

6. Transportation

As the Crow's Nest Pass rates are being considered, we urge that the present investigation be broadened to cover the entire transportation system, including the following:

- The land grants and subsidies given to the C.P.R. at the time their lines were built, including the Crow's Nest Pass deal.
- The value of mineral rights obtained free by the C.P.R.
- The value of special privileges granted in perpetuity to the C.P.R. The right to hold property tax free for extended periods and in some cases forever.
- The economic implications of truck and railway competition.

Combining Crop In January

A grain buyer at Bawlf reports that Dan Kabush, who farms west of Bawlf, combined oats out of the swath on Jan. 18th—Monday.

The grain buyer says he has been in the business for 21 years, and in that time had never heard of anyone combining in January.

RUTHENIA F.U.A. MEMBERS URGED TO MAKE UNION STRONG GROUP

The members of the Ruthenia F.U.A. at their Annual Meeting, held recently were urged by their President to work to make the Farmers' Union a strong and militant organization. They were directed to get out and help make a further canvas for members a success. The present membership of the local is twenty three.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. Wm. Basaraba, the retiring President. The members heard a detailed report of the past year's activities and it was felt that more interest should

be shown by the members in the coming years.

Election of officers was held and the following were elected: President, Mike Basaraba; Vice President, Wm F. Cebuliak; Secretary Treasurer, Eddy N. Derenowsky.

The members decided to hold their monthly meetings on the first Thursday of each month instead of the present meeting dates.

Wives live from five to ten years longer than their husbands, That gives them time to spend the insurance money.



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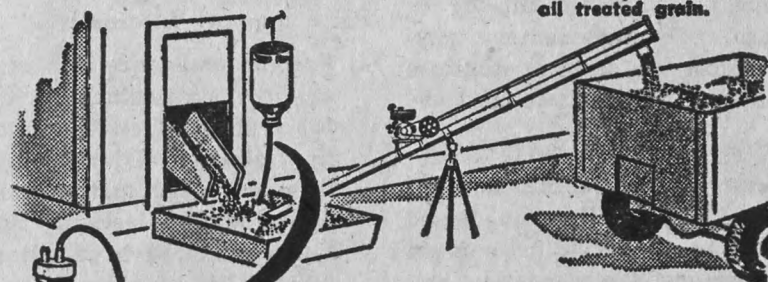
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**UNDERWRITERS FOR F.U.A. AUTO POOL AND F.U.A. COMPREHENSIVE FARMER
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KNOW YOUR ALBERTA WHEAT POOL DELEGATE

The 70 elected representatives of Wheat Pool members are important officials. They form the governing body of this great farmer-owned co-operative.

They set policies and scrutinize its operation.

To inform members and obtain their opinions, the delegates hold general meetings at which they give reports.

They gather members together in smaller "discussion groups." Here they obtain the opinion of all through modern discussion techniques.

They form sub-district advisory committees of members to assist in giving information to members and obtaining member opinion.

The Alberta Wheat Pool belongs to **you**. Assist your delegate to govern it wisely. Visit him often. Attend his meetings and participate in his discussion groups and serve on his committees when the opportunity arises.

You are a Wheat Pool member and your opinion and help are important.

